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NIA PREZIDENTO

F-INO MARGARET JAY

F-ino Jay naskigis en Glasgovo, kaj ricevis distingon pri modernaj lingvoj ĉe Glasgova Universitato. En 1933 ŝi instruis la Francan kaj Germanan lingvojn en Bishop Auckland Girls' County School, tie kontaktis kun Esperanto, kaj poste ŝin instruis tie. Si ĉeestis kvar Universalajn Kongresojn, kaj aliajn Britajn. F-ino Jay jam estis Konsilanto de la B.E.A. kaj de la Londona Esperanta Klubo, kaj prezidas la komitaton de la Societo de Britaj Esperantistaj Instruistoj.

Ni deziras al ŝi longan, feliĉan, kaj sukcesoplenan okupon de la prezidenta seĝo.

GIS LA REVIDO

La oraj flamoj de la suno subiranta
Al la krepusko cedas : tamen, kantas fido—
Malgraŭ la nokto ĉiam pli mallumiganta—
“Gis la revido !”

Junulo, el la kara hejmo foriranta
Kun amo kaj espéro, eĉ kun ĝoja rido,
Ekkrias, rigardante al la temp' estonta,
“Gis la revido !”

Kaj fido, al patrino, kies viv' forkuras,
Dum ŝi “Adiaŭ !” ĝemas al ploranta ido,
“Mortema eble estas Morto mem” murmuras—
“Gis la revido !”

Kaj nun, amikoj karaj—baldaŭ ni disiros,
Sed ne fremduloj plu post tiu ĉi kunsido,
Car Esperanto nin kunligas—mi nur diros
“Gis la revido !”

ONE STAR, ONE HOPE

A member asks for an English translation of La Espero. We have translations in many other languages, but only after long search unearthed the following English version, made by Harrison Hill for a London concert in 1908. Are there others ?—ED.

In the world a mighty voice is crying,
Through the world a song of love is flying.
O ye winds ! From place to place now bear it,
And let all our brother nations share it.

To the world, whose warfare seem'd eternal,
Comes the promise of a peace supernal :
Not unto the wrathful sword appealing,
But the Fatherhood of God revealing.

Neath the holy star of hope we gather,
Peaceful warriors of the one Our Father.
See ! with rapid stride the work is growing,
And the fruit of hopeful labour showing.

Through long years, strong walls have been dividing,
Nations from their brother nations hiding ;
But no more shall bars of hatred sever,
Beaten down by holy love for ever.

One pure language is the strong foundation,
Understanding of each other nation ;
And with one consent all peoples gather
Round the footstool of the great All-Father.

Faithful colleagues ! One great hope inspiring,
Be our peaceful labour still untiring,
Till all nations sing the heavenly chorus,
And the morning light of peace break o'er us.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE BOOK

"EKZERCARO DE ESPERANTO"

Beginners may be reminded that our most important historical document is *FUNDAMENTO DE ESPERANTO*. This should be in every Esperantist library. Everything in this volume is standard Esperanto for all time. The Fundamento is our great safeguard against disintegration. It consists of three parts : (I) *FUNDAMENTA GRAMATIKO* (or "The Sixteen Rules") reprinted in the Millidge Dictionary and in "*Fundamenta Krestomatio*," pp. 254-6; (II) *EKZERCARO*, a collection of sentences in 42 paragraphs illustrating various grammatical points; and (III) *UNIVERSALA VORTARO*, a dictionary of 2,629 roots.

The "Ekzercaro" is the foundation of many text-books. Every Esperantist should be thoroughly familiar with its contents. It has been reprinted in many forms and with numerous translations; e.g., in "*Fundamenta Krestomatio*," pp. 1-18 (excluding the fairy story). Wackrill's "*Konkordanco de Ekzercaro*" numbers every sentence in every paragraph, and the following article adopts this plan. Groups or classes might do well to devote one or two evenings to reading through the article (which covers the whole of the *Ekzercaro*), appointing one or two members to read aloud every reference for verification. How many will recognize every reference?

N.B.—None of these books is now obtainable.

Everyone knows that the *Ekzercaro* is a standard Esperanto work. Of the private life of the author, however, little is known. Even the *Enciklopedio* and the B.E.A. Library contain no account of her. The present article is an endeavour to supply this want from internal evidence by the methods of Higher Criticism.

The author tries to conceal her sex by speaking of an imaginary wife 36/6-8. But her insistence on irrelevant details, coupled with vagueness on essentials; her intimate knowledge of household management; her gossip, her insatiable curiosity as to the neighbours' doings—all these things are so unmistakably feminine, that no really Highest Critic could be misled by so transparent a camouflage.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

She had four children 14/15; two boys and two girls 16/8-11. She bought them some miniature furniture 38/1, gave them good advice 20/17, and told them bed-time stories 18/6. But this did not fill their tummies, and they were miserably underfed 16/16-17. When not crying from hunger they sat quietly reading and writing 20/1-2, and at least two of them were obedient 16/14-15. Her youngest child was Ernest 10/8; the one she loved best was Augustus 22/11. A third child mislaid her doll, but her mother told her where to find it 18/18. One of the sisters was fond of dancing 20/22. One child, of a prankish disposition 20/24, was forbidden to touch the mirror 20/16. It is perhaps this same child who in later life continually ran into debt. His mother paid his debts for a time, but finally disclaimed all future responsibility for them 25/22. Of her husband we hear nothing: evidently (as is so often the case) he was considered of no importance.

Her father was a tailor 5/7 working in his room 8/12. This left him no time for reading, but he

wrote 9/11. Perhaps memories of this started our author on her own literary career. In spite of his sedentary occupations he enjoyed good health 5/6. He was a good man 8/1. No wonder that she loved him 8/4 and desired his approbation 8/3! She starts her book with him 5/1. She looked after his clothing 8/2, and sent him her photo as a gift 23/4. At her boarding school she looked forward to her father's visits 24/10, and did not want other visitors unless her father came as well 8/5. Her father's wife was still alive, and was, in point of fact, her mother, and the grandmother of her children 33/15.

Her brother and sisters were Peter, Ann, and Elizabeth 36/2. Either Ann or Elizabeth was a very beautiful girl 33/17, and combed her hair with a silver comb 34/4. But beauty without goodness is not enough 35/16. Peter was of medium height, but so fat that he could not squeeze through the doorway 33/2. Perhaps he used the window; perhaps he never left the house. Maybe he lived in the garden. Anyway, he was a fresh-air fiend. When she shut a window he immediately opened it again 33/9; as a result she caught a cold which proved fatal (see later). Peter had a friend, Stephen, whom he loved better than himself—anyway, he said he did 18/13. Peter's wife was someone else's stepmother 33/20. Mr. and Mrs. Peter were very fond of the writer's children, and she in her turn had a great affection for their seven 18/10. She was anxious to find the best pet-names for these seven nephews and nieces, and experimented with a number of names and variants to see how they sounded 38/12. One of the nieces was a playmate of the four granddaughters of the author's grandmother's friend 33/19. There seems little value in this information. One nephew was married 26/8.

Her parents were poor, and could not give her many presents. But one birthday her father gave her a book and Peter gave her a pen 9/8: this was a red-letter day, remembered for the rest of her life 41/11.

At 18/15 she speaks of her brothers! Was another boy born to her parents later? Or did she lose count as her brain weakened (see later)? Or did she count in her brothers-in-law? We do not know. Anyway, the young men were fond of entertaining friends, and would afterwards walk to the friends' house for another glass. This indicates a strain of Scottish blood.

Her aunt was a good woman 33/18. Her father's brother 18/9 was a railway navvy. She visited this uncle and her grandfather in turn 9/9, perhaps having a drop at each place. Soon after his marriage her uncle had a tragic experience. He did not die a natural death, nevertheless he was not murdered, nor did he (though married) commit suicide; but after jay-walking on the line he came to his death 39/11 after a day's illness 31/7. The young widow, however, soon found a new admirer 33/22.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Her country was certainly not Switzerland 38/2. Some indications point to Belgium, but critics are not agreed on this. The land had dense forests 38/4, good pasture land for sheep 34/14, and access to the sea 37/1, 16; 32/9. The climate was often cold 34/5, 6; 32/10. There was a lengthy river

32/8, and a badly kept lake 35/18. The nights were dark 33/4, and rain was heavy 38/9, with thunderstorms 40/11. It was governed by a king 37/4, was divided into provinces 37/6, and had efficient but badly officered police 37/7.

She lived in a town of a million inhabitants 14/3, which (apart from this figure) could not have been London or Manchester 10/13, 6/3, and might have been Brussels. The country had powerful enemies 38/11, who invaded it 33/13, but were defeated by a large and well-led army 34/11, 37/12. Perhaps an ultra-patriotic disposition inclined her to exaggeration: otherwise she would hardly have made so much of a single raw recruit 39/14. In confirmation of this, we note that a few minutes' skirmish in which only two shots were fired 40/1 she regarded as a protracted battle 40/2.

Her house was old 25/21 with a narrow door 33/2. From the outside the interior was not visible 31/11, though a peeping Tom did get on the roof 34/12. She had a bedroom to herself 18/17, a writing desk with four drawers 31/24, and a ramshackle table 33/11. There was a place for everything, and everything was in its place 6/4-6; 16/12. But she preferred to be in her garden 26/2, 4 with the children 16/9, 11. In front of the house was a tree 8/11, and there was a courtyard 33/16 with a large gate 38/8. Through an adjoining field a narrow lane led up to the door 38/6. She kept an ox and a cow 33/21, one cock, three hens 33/16, a pet mouse 26/11, a pet dove 5/3 which flew about in her room 26/5, and a faithful dog 16/21. One of her friends actually had three dogs 12/3. Of large dogs, however, she was afraid 38/10. As he had a carriage 38/8, she presumably kept a horse also, but she loved country walks in the summer 34/10.

MODE OF LIVING

In spite of the poverty of her childhood she acquired wealth in after life. She continually speaks of diamonds and cigars (never of woodbines). Among her servants were a chambermaid, a coachman, a cook, and a nurse for the children (40/13, 37/18). She was accustomed to give orders about little things she might have done for herself 20/20. As a hostess she was so successful that she had no time to accept invitations to other houses 41/8. But she realized that money is not everything 26/21, 35/15, and she remembered how she started her own career by earning five francs a day (with five francs extra for overtime) 14/7, and served her employer faithfully 26/17. In those early days she lit her own fires 31/16, did her own dressmaking 32/6 (buying her own materials 14/11), and pottered about in the kitchen 38/3 with a red-hot poker 31/17, two pots, and a boiler 25/29. She bought spoons and forks by the dozen 14/4, and kept the knives well sharpened 16/4. Her whole house was a hive of industry 34/7, but casual visitors were a nuisance 33/14, 39/6. What she liked she bought freely 25/29. But she knew the value of money 22/12, and for economy patronized a grocer who threw in a free pound of sugar with every pound of tea 31/21. Nevertheless, she was a bit of a fool in financial matters 42/4. She carried her money with her in a place that a really nice English girl would hardly mention 40/18. She made bargains orally instead of in writing 31/9. Later in life, perhaps when trying to pay off her son's debts, she fell into the clutches of moneylenders, whom she tried to pacify by promises to pay soon 25/23. Yet even when she repaid a loan, she knew she would borrow again 14/6.

INTELLECTUAL OUTLOOK

She loved reading 16/1, sitting with her feet up 26/9 and her hand on the table 26/10. But as she read carefully and thoughtfully 31/22 she could manage only 15 pages a day 14/16. For this reason she objected to receiving long letters 18/4. She knew German but not Spanish. She saw a great future for Esperanto 22/10, and enjoyed the Congresses 10/11. On the land-name controversy she was sound, and held definite convictions 40/19.* But in general her knowledge was elementary and scrappy. She notes as if they were fresh discoveries the simplest facts in arithmetic 12/6, 14/8; biology 33/3; botany 41/3; calendology 12/13, 14/12; ethnology 26/13; floriculture 5/3; geometry 33/10; history 12/19; hydrognosy 22/1; medicine 39/5; metallurgy 41/1; sociology 37/13, 14, 17; topography 35/10-11; and zoology 36/14; and was especially attracted to physics 26/12, 35/3, 38/3, 39/8. Visitors were proudly shown a few bottles of chemicals 35/6. To evidence her knowledge of natural history, she devotes a whole chapter (7) to the lion. A lion, we learn, is an animal, strong, with sharp teeth, with whom one should not shake hands or even remain, and unsuitable for equitation (or leonitation!). She takes especial interest in ornithology 9/1-2, 26/16, 31/20, 32/11, and was annoyed with a boy who did not share her enthusiasm 9/4.

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

She had a great idea of her own importance 20/11. When her newly-married friends, Mr. and Mrs. N., were about to spend the evening at her house, she actually sent them a telegram to congratulate them on the fact 36/3, 4. A gentleman had to ask her to pay attention when he spoke to her, but records that she did so 26/19, 20. She appreciated small courtesies 20/3, thanked friends who humoured her whims 31/14, gave praise where praise was due 41/10, was obliging 42/10, kind to animals 9/3, and desired to help those in trouble 41/5. Someone's cousin liked her to call on him 20/6. When an engaged couple visited her, she showed them into the drawing-room and tactfully left them there alone 26/15. These were perhaps the boy and girl 16/3 who always walked arm in arm without a chaperone 14/13.

She was fond of dress 18/11, and kept her clothes in good condition 39/1 and liked others to do the same 41/7. Nevertheless, she was untidy and careless 42/3. Her tam o'shanter, being insecurely fixed, blew away 39/12. She wished to guard against thieves 37/15, but could not lock her door because she had lost the key 34/3. She lost her watch also, but was too conscientious to look for it during working hours, even though afterwards it might be too late to find it 20/7, 8. Though critical, she was fair 41/12. In some matters she was old-fashioned 34/8. A young man said he loved her, but she did not reciprocate his affection 18/1, being haunted by memories of a previous love-affair 18/19. She did not swallow all she heard 41/6, 9, 14. She forgave injuries, but on conditions 20/18. She was inordinately proud of her skill in jumping, and once leaped from place to place the whole day 40/3-5.

* Even Esperanto grammar, however, she finds perplexing, and continually breaks off her story to jot down confused notes on the accusative, the correlatives, or other points that puzzle her, but which she could have found clearly explained in any elementary text-book. These things weigh so much on her mind that she even practises on her guests, and cannot decide, for example, whether to say to them "Sidigu vin" or simply "Sidigu" 39/13.

DIETETICS

Whether our author was a vegetarian we do not know. At any rate she did not object to carve tough meat for others—small portions, however, as shown by the use of a pocket-knife 34/1. An omelette she ate tasted so good 35/9 that she went out and bought a dozen eggs for future use 32/7. She loathed stale bread 33/5, 10/16–17, and extravagantly put jam on her cake 35/2. When she asked for coffee a careless friend gave her tea instead, and forgot to cream it; she made up for this with the sugar 26/13 and sweets 35/5.

Her staple food was apples. When only a girl she found an apple 6/8, and having found it she ate it 22/5. Her father disapproved of her eating unripe windfalls, and gave her a sweet apple 10/5. When she grew up and could afford it, she collected a hundred apples; but though she gloated over them, and counted them in various ways, she could not make them more 14/1–2. Not wishing to deplete this stock, she bought twelve more apples for her children's meal (three each) 14/15.

She was by no means a teetotaler. Note the request for a corkscrew 34/2. In front of her were glasses for wine and brandy 34/9. A glass of wine and a glass for wine were for her very different things 32/5. But while insisting on the choicest vintage for herself 35/4, 7, she admitted that milk would be more nourishing 10/15.

FRIENDS

Her wealth brought her many friends and acquaintances 16/24 in all classes of society. Among them were Bishop N., Count P., and an eminent Mr. D. 42/8; also Mrs. A., a doctor's wife, who was on visiting terms with a Mr. and Mrs. P. (both doctors) 36/10. She conversed with the king 42/7, and knew the royal family 36/12; but was equally interested in a washerwoman's husband 36/11. She lived on terms of warm friendship with a certain man; whether this was a lodger, or her husband (otherwise unmentioned), or the immaculate John, whom she admired for his clean hands (she even called attention to the fact when he washed 25/7), we do not know.

One of her friends was a reckless young lady who left her book lying about 10/4, and was generally helpless and dependent on her 18/14. Another friend wore a pink mackintosh and a hat like a plate; and had apparently dyed his side-whiskers a different colour to those of his moustache 31/23, 25. They may have met at Welwyn or some other garden city: anyway, she shows no surprise, and merely records the facts. A third spent his life in sleeping and eating 31/19: he dozed even at the dinner-table 38/5. When she visited him and found him asleep she woke him 20/9. There was a friend who reminded her of Job 33/7; a handy man with wonderful industry 12/4; a student who ordered books wholesale from Berlin 39/10; a boy of whom we are told that when he died he was dead 31/5; and a foolish old man in his dotage 39/4. One neighbour had eleven children 12/11; another, a lady, also had a large family of widely varied character 12/5. One young friend needed to be amused, but she got someone else to attend to him 10/6. Another would have been a brilliant orator 31/8, 10, had he had lessons in breath control 40/6. She wished to meet two young men, brothers, but somehow missed them both 28/11. It was probably her own fault. We meet also Louis the waiter 8/9, Nicodemus and Joseph the prize-fighters 22/3; Theodore the rose-fan 5/4; and

Anthony, who was one of his own brothers, and showed up badly by the contrast 10/20. One friend visited her unexpectedly 22/15—we are not told who, when, or why. She refused to see him, but made an appointment for the evening 18/5, 28/5. When she hinted that the interview had lasted long enough, they went in different directions: this resulted in their becoming separated 28/6–7. Her pupil Alexander was indolent, so she thrashed him 9/7, telling him that he had brought the punishment on himself 21/12. But when she wished to repeat the performance he ran away 18/2.

Though her friends had her good wishes 10/8–10, she refused to pamper them 18/6. Young and old, collectively and individually, she told them precisely what she thought about them 35/1, 40/7, 33/8, 16/18–20. She ridiculed their failings 29/4; and did not mince her words 37/22, 22/7. About one man whom she criticised 31/13 it is not clear whether she meant that he was not so nice as he looked, or that an X-ray examination would disclose internal trouble. One friend was told that he needed a bath 25/11. Her very blunt language was obviously not conducive to good feeling. It so exasperated one touchy man that he would storm at her angrily, and then slam the door 31/2–4. Sometimes he kept this up for a long time 31/1; sometimes he soon calmed down 41/13. We cannot therefore be surprised that when she called an important meeting, no agreement could be reached 42/11. Yet she took a meticulous interest in the invitations to this meeting; even telling a friend to make sure of being about to be invited 25/17. One friend got his own back on her by hiding her gold ring 25/24—a silly trick. When an unwelcome but persistent acquaintance (perhaps the same man) visited her house to expostulate with her, she stood outside to avoid meeting him. Though he looked out of the window for a whole hour, he failed to see her 26/14, 18.

TASTES AND OPINIONS

She disliked empty chatter 20/19, and all speech or writing that was not absolutely clear 28/10, 41/4. She was careful to state her business 7/7, insisted on knowing to whom she was speaking 18/3, and expected a reply to her questions 21/13–14. She liked vocal music 40/8–9, and ice-sports 34/5–6. She adored heroes 35/17, but hated obstinate people 10/7, and looked down on provincials 37/10.

She was far too inquisitive about her neighbours' affairs 36/10, 31/15, 18, 41/7, and must have spent long hours behind her window, though it was not always closed 25/29. Love played a great part in her thoughts 25/1–6; and she was especially interested in the love affairs of a girl named Bertha 39/3.*

RELIGION AND ETHICS

She was a Roman Catholic 37/23, but not bigoted 37/8. She was much influenced by Ecclesiastes 20/21. She devotes a whole chapter 24 to the

The learned rabbi L. J. Caw, Profesoro emerita de ekzegezo de Ekzercara Folkloro ĉe la Somera Universitato de Ukulele, finds traces of Bertha's love-story in Chapter 26 and elsewhere. "Forigu vian fraton, ĉar li malhelpas al ni." (En la salono estis neniu krom li kaj lia fianĉino). "Ha, kiel bele!" (La patro, enirante) "Ho, Dio! Kion vi faras! Flanken, sinjoro! For de tie ĉi!" (Bertha, al la patro) "Fi! Kiel abomene! Se vi scius, kiu li estas, vi lin pli estimus." (La patro, al la fianĉo) "Iru for! Nu, iru pli rapide!" Li paligis de timo. Tamen post tri monatoj ŝi edzinigis kun sia kuzo, kvankam ŝiaj gepatroj volis ŝin edzinigi kun alia persono. La edziĝa soleno estis en la nova preĝejo. La gefiancoj staris apud la altaro. La edziĝa festo estis en la domo de liaj estontaj bogepatroj.

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importance of truthfulness. The soul is immortal 31/6. She believes in the rights of property 25/20, but also in co-operation 12/1. An honest man acts honestly 25/26, but human nature in general is at a low level 18/12, 32/12.

TRAVELS

She travelled to Spain, and while there saw much of that country 26/7-8. Not knowing Spanish, she probably used the services of I.E.L. Hearing that Parisians are a lively crowd 37/5, she went to Paris to see for herself, after a day's preparation at home 28/4-5, and a study of foreign coinages 41/15. She wisely travelled light 35/12. But when she arrived by a night train she realized that she knew nobody in the town 28/9, and after a lonely day in Paris returned home the next night 29/6.

HEALTH

As a girl she was strong, and proud of it 10/19. She probably learned jujitsu, for she actually overpowered five louts who attacked her in a united rush 14/14. Once, while walking in a dusty street, she fell 22/6, half blinded by some sand in her eye 41/16. A man dashed forward to help her, but slipped and injured himself seriously 22/6.

In after life, as already related, she caught cold 42/11, and (enfeebled by alcoholism) was unable to shake it off. This so preyed on her mind that she felt she could never be happy again 20/10. The future was dark 22/8, and she constantly sighed after her lost happiness 29/7. Her much learning, coupled with hypochondria, finally affected her reason. In her more lucid moments she wrote this autobiography; a confused jumble of recollections of incidents in her life, from infancy—when her father taught her to read and spell (Chapters 1-4)—to old age. The last sentence in the book 42/12 can only be the product of a mind wholly unhinged.

A doctor was called in at her request 39/9. He prescribed a Turkish bath 40/14. Alas! this

drastic remedy was applied too late. Diligent research fails to trace any record of her decease and burial. It is thought that after her death, in Epsom or elsewhere, from melancholia aggravated by dipsomania, her relations carefully hushed the matter up. It is a sad story.

This volume—*her magnum opus*—is a conglomeration of scattered phrases without any correlation or continuity of thought. Interpolated here and there are bits of an impossible fairy story—not her own composition—which has no connection whatever with the rest of the work. Much of the book is simply meaningless or pointless. Who but a lunatic would tell us that when the wind has blown a piece of paper from the table it is no longer there 10/2-3, or record the fact that though she had only one mouth she nevertheless had the usual number of ears 12/2, and that she heard with her ears and ate with her mouth 8/10? Would any intelligent reader suppose that she ate with her nose?

Certain commentators have endeavoured to find some hidden teaching in all this. From the fact, for example, that she has used the word *al* 113 times, and *de* 114 times, they deduce that she went to some place unknown 113 times, and came away from it 114 times. We hope so, in case not. But it is better to leave such farfetched theories severely alone, and stick to bare facts.

Why such a book should be published by a reputable French firm, sold by the B.E.A., and held up as an example for imitation to members of Esperanto classes in the London County Council and other respectable institutions, and why teachers should be expected to know its contents by heart, we cannot imagine. If this unrelated chaos were reduced to order by Dewey or some other logical system, some sense could perhaps be read into it. But as the book stands at present, it is undiluted nonsense, and these wanderings of a disordered mind should be left to the oblivion they deserve.

A second volume from her pen, on similar lines, under the title *Dua Ekzercaro*, has attracted little attention. Is this really surprising?

TUTAMERIKANISMO

Ofte en nia Nova Mondo ambasadoj de bona volo amike nin vizitas, por firmigi la reciprokan estimon inter la popoloj Amerikoj. Gentile ili ridetas al ni, kaj ni al ili. Ili alparolas nin fremde, kaj ni ne komprenas; ni reciproke parolas al ili en nia klarega nacia lingvo, kiun ili same ne komprenas. Ili faras belajn paroladojn en sia lingvo, kaj ni en nia. Festenoj, floroj, ĝojo, fotoj en la gazetaro, kaj promenadoj en grupoj (kie la vizitantoj parolas al siaj samlingvanoj, kaj ni parolas egale vigle inter ni)! Cio tre bela! Bedaŭrinde, tamen, la vizitantoj vidas nur montojn, urbojn, kaj ridetojn: pri ni mem kaj niaj pensoj ili nenion lernas.

Antaŭ kelkaj jaroj venis el Usono milo da eminentaj geinstruistoj. Granda ŝipo servis al ili kiel hotelo. Ili vizitis lernejojn, teatrojn, kaj muzeojn. Niaj geinstruistoj ilin gvidis. Ĉie grupoj de maljunaj eminentuloj vigle parolis: la Brazilanoj inter si, la Usonanoj ankaŭ inter si. Ĉu do ili aŭ ni estis malkleraj? Tute ne! Ĉiuj estis homoj kleraj kaj inteligentaj. Sed ili parolis Angle, kaj ni Portugale; kaj parole la du lingvoj estas tre malsamaj, kvankam skribi ili havas vortojn parencajn: ekz., *science*, kiun ili legas *sajens* kaj ni *sjensja*; *case*, kiu por ili sonas *hejs*, kaj por ni *kazu*; *obliged* ili legas *oblajgd*, sed ni *obrigado*.

Kelkafoje oni trovas Hungarān interpretiston, kiu samgrade kripligas ambaŭ lingvojn, kaj pensigas egale al ili kaj al ni, ke la nivelo de nia inteligento estas tre mizera. Estas naiva utopio esperi, ke la Usonanoj sufice lernos nian lingvon, aŭ ni ilian. Ambaŭ lingvoj estas malfacilaj: nia pro senfinaj gramatikaj komplikoj, ilia pro nefonetikeco (vere, ekzistas du Anglaj lingvoj, la skriba kaj la parola: se vi deziras bone paroli Angle, evitu la skriban lingvon, kiu vin erarigos).

Nuntempe, tamen, kun ĝojo ni ricevas el Usono ambasadon vere trafan kaj brilan. Ĝi konsistas el du ĉarmaj homoj, Prof. George A. Connor, kaj F.-ino Doris E. Tappan. Ambaŭ tre klare parolas, kaj montras altan nivelon de kulturo kaj inteligento. Ili ne restas en rondoj oficialaj. Kontraŭe, ili venas en niajn hejmojn, kaj fratece vivas nian vivon; ili mangas kun ni tute senceremonie kaj hejmece. Ili apartenas al nia granda rondo familia—ili estas veraj Esperantistoj; laŭ la lingvo, kiun ili parolas, kaj laŭ la idealo, kiun ili vivas.

F.-ino Tappan havas amikinojn en niaj familioj; ŝia vizito estas ĝojo en niaj hejmoj. Niaj junulinoj amas promenadi kun ŝi. Kian misteran povon havas lingvo! Kvankam ŝi estas tre ĉarma, tamen certe, se ŝi ne scius Esperanton, ŝi estus ĉe ni "fremdulino", egale ĉu ni interparolus Angle aŭ Portugale.

S-ro Connor diskutas kun ni la plej kompleksajn problemojn, kaj ni ĉiam trovas agrablajn solvojn, ĉar ni plene komprenas nin reciproke per komuna lingvo klara kaj neŭtrala.

Nun do Usono sendis al ni la plej trafajn ambasadorojn de bonvolo. Al ni mem kaj al la Norda Respubliko ni gratulas. Per Esperanto ni povas perfekte atingi la celon de harmonia tutamerikanismo, ne surpapere, sed en la vivo.

Jam de kvar semajnoj niaj karaj vizitantoj estas vere en Brazilo, kaj ne nur en Usonaj rondoj logantaj en Rio. Ili telefonas al ni, ili nin vizitas, ili promenadas kun ni, ili vivas nian vivon. Kiom da alilandanoj, kiuj loĝas en Rio tutajn jardekojn, tamen restas ĉiam fremdaj en nia lando, ĉar pri ni ili vere nenion scias! Kaj kvankam ili korpe estas en Brazilo, ilian animon ni same ne konas: al ni ĝi estas fermita, kiel nia al ili.

El tuta koro ni salutas niajn karajn vizitantojn, kaj petas, ke ili diru al la Usonanoj, kiel ni promesis diri al la Brazilanoj: "Se vi vere deziras tutamerikanismon, lernu Esperanton!" Sen neŭtrala lingvo interamerika, tutamerikanismo restos nur utopio!

ISMAEL GOMES BRAGA, Brazilo (Mallongita)

RECENT LECTURES

Jan.

- 11. Hammersmith. Oddfellows' Hall.
- 29. Harrow. Women's Co-operative Guild.

Feb.

- 4. Golder's Green. F.O.R.
- 10. Crouch End and Hornsey W.C.G.
- 13. Tolworth Group.
- 28. Hitchin. International Club.

Mar.

- 7. Tottenham. Friends' Meeting House.

BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT—

- 11. Psychology Centre.
Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- 12. Workers' Educational Association.
- 13. St. Christopher's School.
- 14. Adult Schools.
- 15. Peace Pledge Union.
Esperanto Group.
- 16. Parkstone Grammar School.
Y.M.C.A.
- 17. Kemp-Welch Senior Schools, Poole.
- 18. Henry Harbin Senior School, Poole.
Public Meeting at Friends' Meeting House.

YORK—

- 23–28. The Mount School.
- 23. St. Peter's School.
- 26. York College for Girls.
Nunthorpe Sec. School (Juniors).
- 27. Nunthorpe Sec. School (Seniors).

The meetings in January and February were small. The International Club in Hitchin bought many books, and a class should result.

The ten days in Bournemouth were full of interest. The first meetings were small, partly owing to local circumstances. But the P.P.U. had a very keen audience of 60, the Y.M.C.A. gave us 35 airmen, and the public meeting attracted 100. This was presided over by Alderman H. S. Carter, J.P., the leading educationist of the district, who expressed himself fully in favour of Esperanto as a school subject. The beauty of the language was well displayed by songs very sweetly sung by Miss J. Armstrong.

Thirty-five children at St. Christopher's, 470 at the Grammar School, 470 at the two Kemp-Welch Schools, and 430 at the two Harbin Schools, were all exceedingly receptive and enthusiastic.

In York we had 43 younger girls at The Mount School for ten lessons of 40 minutes each: a week's intensive course. They made splendid progress, mastered the greater part of the grammar, and acquired a surprising amount of conversational fluency. The school supplied them with *Step by Step*, so that they might continue the study unofficially. At the end the girls introduced unaided an Esperanto Charade and a Round into their end-of-term Concert.

We had also 45 Seniors at York College, 160 Seniors at St. Peter's, and (thanks to the Head's kind re-invitation) 460 boys at Nunthorpe School. Here Mr. R. L. Bingham is a competent and enthusiastic Esperantist.

In the 2½ weeks at Bournemouth and York, in addition to the 10 lessons at The Mount, 12 school audiences were addressed (2,100 children, 55 teachers), and in the period Jan.-March 360 adults were addressed in 15 other meetings. 1,700 *Beginners* were sold, and other sales amounted to £10.

These results were possible only through the much appreciated and devoted help given by Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Dore, and Laurie, in Bournemouth, Mr. Lock in Parkstone, Mr. Bingham in York, and other friends, to all of whom sincere thanks for hard work, friendly hospitality, and practical collaboration.

Future Lectures.—May 2–14, Newcastle, Jarrow, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Ackworth, Hemsworth; 20–21, Warwick; 29, Hereford; June 1–6, Blackburn; then other Lancashire towns.

Cinio batalos gisfine.—216 pp. Ne nun havebla.

27 paroladoj kaj manifestoj de Generalisimo Chiang Kai-Sek (Jul 1937–Sep. 1939), laŭ kronologia ordo. Laŭ la titolpaĝo: "Historiaj paroloj de la Nacia Gvidanto de Cinujo dum dujara rezisto kontraŭ Japana invado".

La traduko estas flua, kaj ĝenerale bona, kvankam (kiel montras interalie la titolo) ne tute ortodoksa. La libro estas valora historia dokumentaro. Oni nomas ĝin "Unua Volumo": ni esperas vidi la duan. Oni provas prefikson *anti-* (=kontraŭ-): *antibrita, antimilita*.

La diskutado pri vivisekcio kaj bestprotektado.—Respondo al kelkaj demandoj. 6p. por 12, ĉe Monda Ligo kontraŭ Vivisekcio, 42 Aberdeen Rd., London, N.5.

English-Esperanto Vocabulary.—Ni tutkore bonvenigas la represon de ĉi tiu utila libreto. 36 pp., 2p., ĉe B.E.A.

Vivantaj Soldatoj.—*Išikaŭa Taguzo. Trad. Verda Majo.* 144 pp. Ne nun havebla.

Jen verko de Japano, tradukita de Japanino, kaj eldonita en Cinujo. Gi estas kvazaŭa taglibro pri vivo en la Japana armeo kiu atakis Nankinon. La aŭtoro realisme pentras la barbarajn de la milito kaj ĝiajn brutigajn kaj mizerigajn efikojn. Gi eldonis en Japanujo en 1938 havigis al la aŭtoro kvarmonatan malliberigon "pro ofendo al la imperia armeo". Legajo certe interesa, kaj lingve sufice bona; tamen de literatura vidpunkto ne tre altvalora. Pro multloka cenzurado oni ofte devas diveni vortojn trastrekitajn.

THE ESPERANTO STUDENT

PECEGO POR PROGRESINTOJ

La "Peco" prezentita en la lasta numero evidente interesis vin pli ol aliaj. Mi ricevis pli ol 20 tradukojn de individuoj, kaj 2 de grupoj. Tiujn du lastajn mi resendis kun komentoj. La alta grado de la plimulto al la provoj kuragiĝas min, kaj mi ĝojis vidi, ke tiel multe da veraj progresintoj ŝatas la "pecojn". Kelkaj interesaj provoj venis de elementaj studentoj.

Mi ricevis peton, ke mi ne presigu la plej bonan provon, sed propran tradukon seneraran. Antaŭ kelka tempo mi ricevis peton, ke mi ĉiam presigu la plej bonan tradukon *sen korektoj*. Kiun mi komplezu? Alia persono petas *ambau!* De la lasta peto kutime ne eblas plenumo. Tamen, ĉar en la nuna numero mi dediĉas la tutan artikolon al Progresintoj, mi kompromise enmetas la du plej bonajn provojn kun komentoj.

La unua estas la provo de S-ro Chattaway el St. Helens:

Balzama milda varmeco invadis la ĉambron, densa je velurecaj odoroj, aromanta pro multaj floraj, pro nove vestitaj arboj, kaj de la malseketa frēse fosita ruĝa grundo. Tra la fenestro Scarlett povis vidi la helan kolorluksion de la du vicoj da narcisoj borderantaj la gruzitan enveturejon; kaj ankaŭ la orajn amasojn da flavaj jasmenoj, kiuj etendis florajn tufojn modeste al la tero kvazaŭ krinolinoj. La mimoj kaj la garoloj, okupate de sia malnova lukto por la posedo de la magnolio sub ŝia fenestro, kverelis; la garoloj knare, akrasone; la mokantoj plende kaj dolĉavoĉe.

La dua provo venis de F-ino N. Hanson (pli bonigojn mi aldonas kursive):

En la ĉambron versigis (*fluis*) balzama, dolča varmeco, peza je veluraj parfumo, odoranta de multaj floroj, de nove foliitaj (*burlonintaj*) arboj kaj de la humida frēse plugita ruĝa tero. Tra la fenestro Scarlett povis vidi la helan tumulton de la gemelaj linioj da narcisoj flavaj, kiuj borderis la gruzan kalešvojon; kaj la orajn amasojn da flava jasmeno, kiuj etendis florajn brilajetojn (*briliatarojn*) modeste teren, kiel krinolinoj.

La mokbirdoj (*mimoj*) kaj la garoloj, okupataj pri ilia (okupate pri sia) malnova vendeto por posedado de la magnoliearbo sub ŝia fenestro, kvereladis; la garoloj knare, amare, la mokbirdoj dolĉovoĉe kaj kun plendo.

Tio devus kontentigi ĉiun.

Kaj nun la Peco tradukota.

La Universitato de Liverpool ĉuijare premias po £25 al tri personoj por bonaj eseoj kaj tradukoj. La elektita tradukotajo por la nuna jaro estas el la unua ĉapitro de *The Return of the Native* de T. Hardy. Mi prenis el tio kelkajn frazojn malfacilajn, kaj ĉi tie prezentas ilin por via intereso. Se vi jam tradukis ilin por partopreno en la Universitata konkurso, sendu vian pryon. Se ne, traduku ĉi tion kaj sendu ĝin al mi.

La tuta tradukajo, kiu estas priskribo de iu sovaĝa, nekulturita erikejo, estas tro longa, sed mi prezentas la plej malfacilajn partojn.

A Saturday afternoon in November was approaching the time of twilight, and the vast tract of unenclosed wild known as Egdon Heath embrowned itself moment by moment. . . . The heaven being spread with this pallid screen and the earth with the darkest vegetation, their meeting line at the horizon was clearly marked. In such contrast the heath wore the appearance of an instalment of night which had taken up its place before its astronomical hour was come; darkness had to a great extent arrived hereon, while day stood distinct in the sky. . . . The distant rims of the world and of the firmament seemed to be a division in time no less than a division in matter. . . . The sombre stretch of rounds and hollows seemed to rise and meet the evening gloom in pure sympathy, the heath exhaling darkness as rapidly as the heavens precipitated it. And so the obscurity in the air and the obscurity in the land closed together in a black fraternisation towards which each advanced half-way. . . . It was a spot which returned upon the memory of those who loved it with an aspect of peculiar and kindly congruity. Smiling champaigns of flowers and fruit hardly do this, for they are permanently harmonious only with an existence of better reputation as to its issues than the present. . . . The qualifications which frequently invest the facade of a prison with far

more dignity than is found in the facade of a palace double its size lent to this heath a sublimity in which spots renowned for beauty of the accepted kind are utterly wanting. . . . Haggard Egdon appealed to a subtler and scarcer instinct, to a more recently learned emotion, than that which responds to the sort of beauty called charming and fair. . . . Only in summer days of highest feather did its mood touch the level of gaiety. Intensity was more usually reached by way of the solemn than by way of the brilliant, and such a sort of intensity was often arrived at during winter darkness, tempests, and mists. Then Egdon was . . . found to be the hitherto unrecognised original of those wild regions of obscurity which are vaguely felt to be compassing us about in midnight dreams of flight and disaster, and are never thought of after the dream till revived by scenes like this.

Fine, mi volas rememorigi al vi mian antaŭan proponon pri helpo. Se vi skribos letereton en Esperanto aŭ tradukos mallongajn pecojn kaj sendos al mi (kun afankita koverto), mi korektos kaj resendos al vi. Se vi sendos tradukojn, sendu ankaŭ kopion de la originalaĵo. Mia adreso estas p.a. B.E.A. Heronsgate, Rickmansworth.

I should be pleased to hear whether readers find my "facilaj legajoj" interesting and useful. Would they like this section continued? Thanks to all who have sent encouraging letters.

P. E. DA GOGO

"La Kursanoj ridas".—Leginte la artikolon sub tiu titolo, mi memoras, ke kiam mi estis en kurso de S-ro Pragano, li instruis la sufiksojn "ig", kaj ekzemplige elektis la radikon "glu". Tre serioze li parolis, kaj tre atente ni aŭkultis pri la ŝajne senlima nombro da uzmanieroj de tiu simpla radiko. Kunlernanto ion flustris en mian orelon, kaj mi ne povis ne ridi. La eminenta sinjoro riproĉe demandis pri la kialo, kaj kiam mi ĝin klarigis, ĉiu ridis krom li. Neniu povis Esperantigi por li la frazon "By gum! This is a sticky business!"

DOROTHY PERRY

NI ESTU FRENEZAJ!

For la prudentaĉo! Maniaj, eĉ frenezaj, ni estu! Por konstrui ion grandegan, pli necesa estas fajre varmega amo, ol simpla prudento; ĉar tro ofte la signifo de tiel nomata prudento estas ne vera saĝo, sed nur homa rezonado el kalkulo laŭ ĝisnunaj spertoj; kaj tio malmulte utilas al afero tute nova kaj supermonda, sed nur malvarmigas kaj negativigas la homojn. Agado ekskluzive pro ardanta amo al la afero—ke oni tute forgesu pri si—sajnas al tiuj prudentuloj mania, eĉ freneza. Sed kiom da grandiozaj entreprenoj jam ellaborigis de la prudentuloj? Sole la amo varmega povas porti la venkon. Ni devas konscii, ke la Esperanta afero estas ankoraŭ konstruata. Ĝi bezonas multajn maniajn martirojn.

Lastatempe ofte tedas niajn orelojn vortoj, kiuj diras: "Ni devas esti prudentaj, ne frenezaj. Por tio ni forgesu eĉ pri Zamenhof, ĉar la afero ne estas propraĵo de Zamenhof." Jes, ĝi neniel estas propraĵo Zamenhofa, sed ĉu ni povas forgesi, ke ĝi ekvivas, nur kiam en ĝi loĝis la Zamenhofa spirito? Sen tiu spirito la afero estus kadavra, kaj baldaŭ falus kaj putrus por eterne!

Ni laŭte diru al la "prudentuloj", ke ĉe tiu afero la Zamenhofa manieco kaj frenezeco estas ja la vera prudento. Pri tio ili povas konvinkiĝi per kvieta meditado!

Eor la prudentaĉo! Maniaj, eĉ frenezaj, ni estu! El "Verda Mondo", Kioto

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE

The Petition.—The closing date has passed, but forms are still coming in, and at the time of writing these notes it is impossible to give final figures. So far approximately 21,500 signatures have been classified, divided as follows :—

Agriculture and Forestry .. .	200
Navy, Army, and Air Force .. .	340
Bank Officers .. .	150
Business and Industrial Executives .. .	300
Civil Defence Workers .. .	240
Civil Servants .. .	1230
General Commerce .. .	250
Councillors (City, Borough, County, and District) including 2 Lord Mayors, two Lord Provosts, 17 Mayors and Provosts, and 19 Aldermen .. .	190
Doctors and Dentists .. .	70
Draughtsmen and Tracers .. .	230
Engineering craftsmen and factory workers .. .	2260
Local Government Officers .. .	160
Mine workers .. .	200
Ministers of Religion .. .	200
Office workers .. .	2450
Printing trades .. .	190
Retail trades .. .	1250
Students .. .	270
Teaching Profession :—	
Heads (Elem.) .. .	150
Heads (Sec.) .. .	40
Others (Elem.) .. .	1650
Others (Sec.) .. .	350
—	2190
Transport Workers .. .	500
University and College Principals, Professors, and Lecturers .. .	70
Household duties .. .	3780
Miscellaneous occupations .. .	4430

Many signatories included under the heading "miscellaneous" did not specify their occupations, but those who did include authors, musicians, actors and actresses, architects, surveyors, civil engineers, research chemists, chartered accountants, and numerous other professional persons. Many members of local education authorities and of W.E.A. and Co-operative education committees are included. Many J.P.s. have signed, and last, but not least, five Members of Parliament.

Many interesting letters have been received, and we believe the following is worth quoting :—

I enclose 166 signatures with the hope that the very best use will be made of them.

The petition has made a fine means of introducing the subject of Esperanto and has aroused a great deal of interest in most quarters. All but one Lecturer at my college were whole-heartedly in favour of the whole movement.

As a result of efforts made during the last few weeks I have been able to get three people to enrol for the Popular Correspondence Course, and many more would if they had the time, but a student's life is a full one as you know. Also sufficient interest has been aroused to make some demand for a lecture, and arrangements are in progress for getting Mr. Butler to give us a talk next term.

My one regret is that I did not start the campaign back in last October, instead of waiting until almost the last minute.

We wonder how many other members echo the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph ! Your part of this work is now over, and we have to see that the best possible use is made of the material collected. This may, and probably will, mean a lot of negotiations and occupy considerable time, so do not expect an early announcement. Too much haste might do more harm than good, but as soon as we can we will let you know what is happening.

Correspondence Courses.—The Popular Course continues to meet with approbation, and over 800 students have now enrolled for it. To bridge the gap between this course and the Advanced Course an Intermediate Course is in active preparation, and we hope to announce this in the next issue of the Journal. More tutors are required for the Popular Course, and several will be needed for the new Intermediate Course. The work is very interesting and does not occupy much time, while tutors have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping the movement in a really practical manner. Offers of help in this way from competent Esperantists will be much appreciated, and should be sent to the office.

C.C.G.

Local News Items

Birmingham.—The Junula Grupo has recommenced its meetings at 26 Bristol Rd. with great success.

Bolton.—A class has just started under the Rev. T. W. Roff.

Bristol.—Here there are 50 students in 7 classes, and a well attended monthly Esperanto Service.

Burnley.—La Rondo Esperantista kunvenas regule, bone progresas, kaj vigle diskutas en Esperanto. Ĉiusemajne aperas raporto en la loka jurnaloo.

Doncaster.—A group of young students meets in the Friends' Meeting-House. One of them, Charles W. Whitaker, addressed a local Youth Club, and started a new course as a result.

Edinburgh.—The Annual Report shows a slight decrease in membership owing to war conditions, followed by an upward trend. Sales of *The Edinburgh Dictionary* in the year were 1,365 (58,635 in all). At a February weekly meeting the society presented Act IV. from *La Venecia Komercisto*.

Glasgow.—The B.L.E.A. group meets on Tuesdays, 8.0, in the Clarion Rooms, Wellington St. Three successful classes are running: two under the auspices of the Woodcraft Folk. Details from C. Winter, 28 Harley St., Ibrox, Glasgow, S.W.1.

Huddersfield.—Details of meetings and rambles may be had from B. B. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown.

Ilford.—A Summer Course of 15 weeks for beginners has just started under Miss P. Strapps at the Literary Institute (County High School for Girls), Cranbrook Rd., on Wednesdays, 7.30. Fee 2/6.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Nearly 70 from 14 towns attended the 33rd Annual Conference in Bolton, 21 Feb. The year has been one of extraordinary difficulty from causes happily no longer operating; but thanks to generous friends the financial position is now exceedingly satisfactory.

Mr. F. Parker (368 Colne Rd., Burnley) has given several lectures lately in various Lancashire towns, with lantern slides illustrating his Esperanto travels in many countries from the extreme south to the extreme north of Europe. He is prepared to give these lectures anywhere, at evening or week-end meetings, on payment of fare only.

Leamington Spa.—A Local group was founded on 3 December. President : L. E. Cresswell. Secretary : A. D. Debenham, 11 Newbold St. Meetings : Wed., 7.30, at 1 Russell St. *Bonvenon!*

Leeds.—*New Class* : Thurs., 7.0, at Church Institute. The group meets on alternate Saturday afternoons in the same building.

London Club.—(153 Drummond St., N.W.1).—Meetings : Fridays, 7.0. May 8, Novaj ciferoj. 15, Viva Gazeto. 22, George Fox. 29, Socia vespero. June 5, Religioj. 12, El la ĉapelo. 19, Nuna Esperantujo. 26, Danco (1/-). *New Class* (7/6) : 6.30-8.30.

Manchester.—30 May, Debate : "Cu Esperanto superu la naciajn lingvojn?" 27 June, J. W. Pickard : "Tra Eŭrope per biciklo".

Newcastle on Tyne.—*Beginners' class*, 7.0; *Social Hour*, 8.0; every Tuesday evening, at 66 Jesmond Rd. *Annual Meeting* : 7.0, May 5.

Rochdale.—*Vagadoj* : 23 May, Thorpe Village ; 13 June, Birtle Dene.

Scottish Federation.—The 37th Annual Congress will be held on Saturday, 13 June, in Co-operative Buildings, Kirkcaldy. All Scottish Esperantists are urged to support this gathering. *Nepre aligu : se eble ĉeestu!* Write (soon, please!) to the Congress Secretary : T. C. Fraser, 2 Lady Helen St., Kirkcaldy, for full details.

Shanklin.—Early in January Mr. Mark Emberson addressed the Rotary Club.

Somerset, Gloucester, West Midland.—The Federation News Letter as usual is full of information about local affairs. Two *Rondirantoj* are in circulation : a third is contemplated.

South Wales and Monmouth.—The Federation Conference met 21 March in Cardiff. Miss Smith reported that she had addressed meetings in seven places, and had everywhere brought in Esperanto and obtained signatures for the Petition. Mr. Reeves spoke on "La Konfuzoplena Mondo". *Next Conference* : 20 June.

Walthamstow.—Meetings every Monday, 7.30, at the Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Rd. *Rambles* : every first Sunday, 11.0, from Chingford Station.

Warwick.—The Monthly Esperanto Service is well attended. *Classes* (with 30 members) : Thurs. and Fri., 7.30, at Westgate School. Examinations will be held at end of May.

Whalley Abbey.—F. Parker addressed an April Conference of F.o.R. on *The Value of Esperanto in Modern Education*.

Worksop.—The group meets fortnightly. Sec. : V. Ryan, 43 Carlton Rd. Mr. Ryan has recently addressed meetings at Langold and Carlton. A class has been formed in Langold under Miss J. Scott.

Esperanta ludeto.—Ludanto rigardas objekton kaj diras : "Al mia okuleto sin montras objekteto, kaj ĝia litereto estas B" (aŭ alia litero). La aliaj ludantoj penas diveni la nomon de la objekto per helpo de la unua litero. La ludanto, kiu divenis ĝuste, rigardas alian objekton, kaj ripetas la versjon. *E. G., Bodmin.*

B.E.A. EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Diploma.—*Edward G. Lock, *Arthur J. Hicks, Parkstone, Dorset ; *John Hartley, Levenshulme, Manchester ; Miss Constance Waller, Winton, Bournemouth.

Advanced Examination by Correspondence.—John H. G. Humphreys, Aintree, Liverpool.

Preliminary.—*Miss Rennie W. Smith, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

* Passed with Distinction

M. C. BUTLER, Examination Secretary.

LA HORLOGO

Al mia fileto mi donacis horloĝon. Ho, kiom li ĝojis dum la unua tago! Sajne ne povus ekzisti sur la tuta terglobo iu pli feliĉa, ol li.

En la dua tago li komencis serĉi la neperfektaĵojn de la objekto.

En la tria li jam komencis ĝin disigi, por forigi la nebonaĵojn kaj perfektigi la mehanismon. Kiam li remuntis la horloĝon, ĝi funkciis nur kelkajn minutojn—kaj haltis. De tiam mia fileto ne povas ĝin uzi.

Nun li havas okupon konstante flegadi la horloĝon, ĝin dispecigante, rearangante la radojn, purigante kaj revolvante la risorton. Kaj la mirinda ilo, kreita por servi, restas nur amuzajo senutila.

Delikataj objektoj ne estas por infano. Ni gardu Esperanton kontraŭ la manoj de infanoj—ĉe de infanoj kun lipharoj!

ADA

"The Folklore Echo".—This magazine, produced gratuitously for the Folklore Fellowship (annual subscription 2/6, abroad one dollar) by Mr. S. Jackson Coleman, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., "Bayview", Cemaes, Anglesea, contains the music, with English and Esperanto words, of some favourite Continental folksongs, together with articles about the customs, legends, folklore, and food, of various European and other lands.

"The British Esperantist".—No orders can now be accepted for single copies, as all copies are needed for subscribers.

In "**The Woman Teacher**" (13 March) is an excellent letter from Mrs. Rixham, reminding the N.U.W.T. of its resolution of 1930 in favour of the teaching of an international language in schools.

"La Rondo" is the official organ of The Australian Esperanto Association. It is regularly and excellently produced, and reflects great credit on the editor (Mr. F. R. Banham, 2 Banchory St., Essendon W.5, Victoria). The Christmas number appeared in colours.

Esperanta Diservo en Londono okazos 10 Majo kaj 14 Junio en la preĝejo de St. Ethelburga, 72 Bishopsgate, je 3.30. Poste teo, kaj kunveno de la *Duadimanca Rondo*.

Nova Krestomatio.—85-paĝa kolekto da anekdotoj kaj proverboj el *Fundamenta Krestomatio* kaj aliloke. Ne nun havebla.

Is your name on our list of Guarantors? (see p. 134). The burden of keeping the Association on a firm basis should be the common care of all British Esperantists, and not left to a few generous individuals. Write for details.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF GUARANTORS, 1942

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CECIL C. GOLDSMITH
Acting Secretary

NASKIGO

Ludmon.—Je 10 Marto, al Ges. Ludmon en Walthamstow, filo, David Robert.

MORTOJ

Bailey.—Je 5 Aprilo, Pastro Thomas Grahame Bailey, B.D., D.Litt. D-ro Bailey naskiĝis 1872 en Hindujo, kaj edukiĝis en Edinburgo. 25 jarojn li estis misiisto en Punjab; poste li fariĝis Lektoro ĉe Londona Universitato. Li majstris multajn orientajn lingvojn. Lerninte Esperanton en 1905, li elektiĝis LK-ano en 1925. Li estis Hon. Prezidanto de la Londona Klubo. Neniu aŭdinto povas forgesi lian mirindan predikon en St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgo, ĉe la soleno de la Esperanta traduko de la Biblio (B.E. Aŭg., 1926).

Briggs.—Je 26 Marto, T. C. G. Briggs, Nottingham, 21-jara. B.E.A.-ano de sia 9a jaro, li ĉiam multe laboris por la movado.

Coates.—Je 11 Januaro, en Hove, Pastro M. F. Coates, 86-jara. S-ro Coates estis Esperantisto de

tre frua dato, anglikana pastro, kaj muzikisto. Li faris multe da literatura laboro en Esperanto, kaj eldonis tri kantojn (bedaŭrinde ne plu haveblajn).

Cook.—Je 9 Aprilo, post mallonga malsano, F-ino Ethel Cook, fidela membro de la grupo en Ilford, kaj de B.E.A.

Dobson.—Je 12 Marto, en Chester, J. W. Dobson, 82-jara. Li estis membro de 1911, kaj loka vicdelegito.

Elmer, J. G., en Cardiff, je la 27a de Marto, 20-jara. Li estis vigla kaj laborema membro de B.E.A. kaj la loka grupo.

Grieve.—Je 7 Januaro, Thomas Grieve, en Stirling. Dum 20 jaroj lojala membro de B.E.A.

Older, Ronald, mortigita de milita agado. Li estis nur 19-jara, sed multe laboris por la movado. Li estis Fak-Delegito en Petworth, Sussex.

Tullo.—Je 23 Marto, David Ritchie Tullo, F.B.E.A., 65-jara. Li aliĝis al la Edinburga Societo en 1914, kaj fariĝis ĝia Konsilanto en 1914. Delegito de U.E.A. kaj poste de I.E.L., li fervore kaj kompetente servis la movadon kaj loke kaj internacie.

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